

AFTER FIFTEEN YEARS.

The Rebel That Gave a Yankee a Blanket.

"Yes, they had a hard time of it there," says a short, sallow, keen-eyed man, glancing over the illustrated newspaper, which contains an engraving of Mr. Augustus Van Cleef's fine monument to the "unknown dead" at Salisbury, N. C.

"I guess I ought to know something of what the southern prisoners were like during the war, for I had five months of it in Andersonville myself."

"No! did you, though?" "S'pose you tell us the story, Mister; there's time enough 'fore New York, I reckon."

"All right, if you care to hear it. You see, when I first came over from England the war was just about beginning; and as there didn't seem to be anything for me to do I thought I'd better soldier than starve; so I went and 'listed' right away. I wasn't long in finding out that soldiering and starving might sometimes mean pretty much the same thing, for rations were mighty scarce with us once or twice, when we got down on the Mississippi. I tell ye, after lying all night in a rice swamp, stiff and wet and miserable, with nothing to eat and only marsh-water to drink, it was just like the breath of life to me to hear the alarm sounded, and to know that we'd be at the enemy in a few minutes more."

"At this moment a pale-faced man, who was going from seat to seat with a basket of newspapers and magazines, paused for a moment to listen, with a look of such evident appreciation that it hardly required the testimony of his empty sleeve to show that he, too, had been a soldier in his time."

"Well, not long after that, I and some more got picked up by the southern cavalry and it wasn't a great while before we all found ourselves hard and fast in Andersonville; and there we did have a time sure enough."

"The place has been described so often, that I dare say you have a pretty good idea what it was like. It was a great, wide, swampy field, with a stockade around it, inside of which thousands of us were cooped up like cattle in a pen. If a man happened to have a blanket and two or three bits of sticks, so he could rig up a shelter against the sun and rain, all the better for him; if he hadn't, he just took his chance; and I can tell you there were mighty few blankets among us, and many of us had little enough clothes either."

"All day long the sun kept roasting us alive, and at night the damp and chill air into our very bones, and set us shivering till our teeth rattled again. As to food, my 'sister' the time I've gone all day upon a couple of biscuits, and small ones at that; and as to water, all we had was from a stream that ran through a cypress swamp, and you may think what kind of stuff that was."

"You must have been POWERFUL HUNGRY, I reckon," remarked a sympathetic listener. "Hungry? Well, I'll just tell you something about that. One day a young fellow, the son of a general that had us in charge, came into the pen to look around, with his little poodle dog following him. He'd hardly turned his back when that dog was chopped up and eaten bodily; and when his master came to look for him there was nothing left but a bit of skin about so big. They stopped our food for a whole day because we wouldn't say who did it; but we told no tales—not we!"

"Now, I should tell you that to make sure of our 'scaping, they'd run a wire all around inside, about eighteen feet was called the 'dead line,' because if a prisoner only put his head over that wire he got a bullet in him the next minute from one of the sentries."

ter me a bit from the cold wind. (Ugh! how it did bite through me that night! I was just wondering if I could live through till morning, and hardly caring whether I did or not, when a sentry just outside gave a 'Pist! that made me look. "Say, Yank, I guess you'll want a blanket to-night. Catch hold of this! And be rolled up by his own and chucked it to me. 'I can get along without it.' "God bless you!" says I—and that was all. I chucked it back to him the first thing next morning, so as he shouldn't get found out, but I guess it saved my life all the same. "Not long after that a lot of us were exchanged, and I among the rest. I can tell you I hardly felt the ground under my feet when I went out of that filthy hole a free man—though just at first I was as weak as a baby, and could hardly stand without being held."

"And did you never hear no more of 'at feller as giv' yer the blanket?' asked one of the audience with UNDISGUISED INTEREST.

"Never, worse luck; and I don't suppose I ever shall now, for it's fifteen years since it all happened, and I've never been south since." At that moment a sharp voice said close to his ear: "Say, Yank, I guess you'll want a blanket to-night!"

The soldier started as if he had been shot, and turning hastily found himself confronted by the thin face of the one-armed newspaper man, lit up with a knowing smile.

"Why, if here ain't the very man himself!" shouted the narrator, seizing him with both hands. "Well, who'd ever have thought it? You're just going along to New York with me, old chap, and you don't ever go back to peddling papers while I'm about."

And the ex-prisoner was as good as his word—David Ker, in Good Company.

Rising City, December 19th, 1881. EDITOR JOURNAL: From present appearances the corn crop in this part of our county must be nearly gathered, and by the first of January it will be largely marketed.

There is a good deal of small grain to be threshed, on account of the unfavorable weather in the fall and partly from the small number of machines to thresh the large amount of grain. Unless the company residing in Omaha "but owing the elevators here and dictate the prices," remove some of the dissatisfaction already manifested, a large share of the marketed grain tributary to this place will soon be diverted to other places. In fact that diversion has already commenced, and to a large extent, too. But we farmers can stand it if those doing business here can. So, who cares?

No coal here, nor no prospects of ever having any; but we hear but little complaint, the weather being so pleasant and a fair supply of coals for some time to come. But in justice to the inhabitants U. P. magnates, when they give the exclusive control of the coal supply to any one person year after year, they never stoop to ahead early in the fall, and seldom has coal over twenty-four hours at any one time, ought to see to it that the business is energetically and properly carried. Their interests assuredly demands it, and the very lives even of the resident and family may often depend upon it.

A. W. Rising, residing close to the village, has 150 head of young cattle. D. W. Rising has also quite a large number. From the mildness of the winter we hope the fruit crop of Nebraska, in all its species and varieties, wild and cultivated, will be superb next season.

Mr. Editor, do you not think the counties in which we reside ought by this time to be in the enjoyment of a good horticultural society? After years of planting, is it not about time that the veterans in fruit culture met together at least once a year, compared notes, showed the specimens of their labor of years, and reap the benefit of the success or failure of each other?

Why Not? President Arthur's recommendation in his message for the retirement of silver certificates from circulation and to repeal the law providing for the coining of silver, may meet the hearty endorsement of Wall Street, but it encounters the disapproval of the people of the west. There may be good reasons for such a recommendation in the interests of the great money centers on account of the glut of the circulating medium in the market, but it is nevertheless a plain fact that the people of the west have never suffered from too much money nor are there any signs that threaten such danger in the near future; hence Secretary Windom's policy in the treasury department is preferable to Secretary Folger's, and President Garfield's administration has met with more popularity in the west than President Arthur's will meet if he shall endeavor to force these financial plans through congress.—Seaward Reporter.

A New York Irishman traded his dog for an old shotgun, last week, and now the British government advises Canada to look out for another Fenian outbreak.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

MONDAY, Nov. 28, 1881. Present, John Wise, chairman; commissioners Michael Maher and Joseph Rivet and John Stauffer, clerk. Minutes of previous meetings were approved.

Bills were allowed on general fund as follows: J. W. Early, refunding erroneous tax \$ 40 25

John Wiggles, nails 5 50 Robert Stewart, work with teams 10 50 Stein Journal Co., books and blanks 59 50 J. W. Early, cash expended for county 23010 J. W. Early, repair of safe 25 00 J. W. Early, money advanced to sheriff to take patient to asylum 40 00 G. A. Field, special constable State vs. Walker 3 80 J. E. Tasker, J. P., State vs. Walker 10 15 (On the two last bills commissioners Maher and Rivet voted "yes," commissioner Wise voted "no.")

C. E. Rieky, hauling bridge timber \$ 12 00 S. A. Bonestell, services commissioner insanity 22 00 Godfrey & Goetz, hauling bridge timber 25 50 Julius Rasmussen, do 5 00 Gibson, Miller & Richardson, blank warrants and plates 24 00 Rebecca Longshore, medical services, Agnes Phillips 10 25 Columbus Lumber and Grain Co., lumber 31 40 H. Hamer, boarding Chas. Hamer 18 00 A. T. Simmons, hauling bridge timber 61 50 J. B. Delaman & Co., goods for pauper Reagan 6 85 J. G. Rounton, services as road commissioner 4 00 Geo. A. Scott, team hire 2 00 J. Stauffer, making tax-list 400 00 J. G. Rounton, election canvasser 4 00 J. Gluck, do 6 00 Geo. Brindley, repairing windows 3 75 John Davis, boarding pauper 8 00 C. A. Newman, clerk district court, State vs. Barrett 15 63 A. Anderson, witness State vs. Barrett 2 00 J. T. Roen, do 2 00 J. T. Smith, do 4 50 H. C. Bean, do 4 00 C. S. Webster, do 4 60 J. W. Early, refunding erroneous tax 19 20

Bills to the amount of \$94.05 were rejected.

Report of Comm'r Rivet on Gerhold bridge was read and said bridge accepted. On motion, Mrs. Sutton was put in charge of Mrs. Longshore for nursing and medical assistance.

Board adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock a. m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1881. Full board present. Resignation of Henry Gilardorf as justice of the peace for Pleasant Valley precinct was accepted. Comm'r Maher's report on Jackson bridge was approved by the board.

The board now commenced the settlement with the county treasurer, which settlement was continued on Nov. 30th, Dec. 1st, 2d, 3d and 6th. On Dec. 7th the board finished said settlement excepting delinquent taxes.

Bond of Schram & Drebert of Humphrey to sell liquor was approved and granted. The following resolution was adopted and the clerk instructed to spread the same on commissioners' record, to wit: Resolved, That the sum of six hundred dollars be allowed the county treasurer for the county salary paid deputy, and the sum of three hundred and eighty dollars be allowed the treasurer for cash and county warrants stolen from the safe in the county treasurer's office May 6th, 1881, and the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars be allowed the treasurer for extra clerk hire heretofore paid and the same is hereby allowed and to be deducted from the settlement Nov. 1, 1881, which is accordingly done.

On motion, the clerk was instructed to advertise for a county physician. The clerk was also instructed to make requisition upon the auditor of state for the necessary revenue blanks and books. The clerk was also instructed to prepare the annual statement of outstanding warrants not redeemed and of the indebtedness of the county.

Board adjourned until December 27th, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m. JOHN STAUFFER, County Clerk.

Sundry Food Items. "Maccaroni" makes an excellent variety in the scarcity of vegetables, and should be much better known, and more used by the masses here. It is the staple food of the common people in Italy, indeed of most classes. It is made of strongly glutinous wheat flour; hence is flesh-forming, while its starch supplies heat. It may be cooked tender in boiling water, seasoned with salt, and eaten with or even without cream sauce, or milk or butter. After boiling it can be put in a pudding dish, with about a quarter of its weight of grated cheese sprinkled over it, and lightly baked. The addition of the cheese makes this diet about equal to lean meat as a flesh-riper.

Ripe peas should be more commonly used. A bowl of good pea soup is as satisfying as a hearty dinner on a cold day. To make a gallon of it, wash a pint of peas and soak them over night; then boil in five pints of water, gently simmering three hours or so, until soft. With a potato masher rub the soup thro' a colander or wire sieve. A pound

of beef or ham bone may be boiled with the peas. The soup may be seasoned in various ways—with onions, cloves pepper, sugar any or all of them, to make them most palatable. Bean soup may be made similarly.

Stewed carrots are far more nourishing and economical human food than is generally known, and they should not be mainly left for animals. Scrape the roots, chop into small pieces, and stew in water until very tender. They may be seasoned with flour-and-butter sauce—all the better with cream added—and in various other ways. Some like them bi-quant with a dash of Cayenne.—American Agriculturist.

Nebraska.

The people of Nebraska may well be allowed to indulge liberally in the sentiment of State pride. It is but a few short years since these plains and undulating prairies were the exclusive habitation of wild beasts and still wilder red men, all wandering in tribes and herds in pursuit of their prey. Nebraska is the youngest but one in the sisterhood of thirty-eight states, and she has already achieved a proud position before the world. Her fertile lands are being rapidly occupied and cultivated by industrious, energetic and cultured citizens, and she is already pouring forth annually into the food marts of the world millions of bushels of cereals and hundreds of thousands of daintily fattened bullocks, while fruit men and gardeners are successfully supplying our tables with those luxurious viands which peculiarly distinguish civilized life from barbarism. In social, civil, literary and religious institutions and conveniences, we are more fully supplied than any other community of people who have had so brief an existence, and yet new organizations and new structures are springing up almost daily in every direction. Our people are largely of that enterprising class who will not be content with the privation of anything tending to elevate them in the scale of human progress.—Omaha Telegram.

Alfred Adams, age about twelve years of Rev. R. G. Adams, was run over by a wagon loaded with corn, last Thursday evening, the 8th inst. The boy was about to dismount from the wagon while it was in motion, and losing his hold on the high side board, he fell and the hind wheel passed over his stomach. Mr. S. D. Griggs picked the little fellow up and carried him into the house. Medical aid was summoned and examination developed the fact that there were no internal injuries and no bones broken. A couple of ribs only being loosened. A couple of overcoats, which he had on his arms, by lessening the weight of the wheel as it passed over him, probably saved his life.—Osceola Record.

People who are in a position to know say that Frank Hatton, who succeeds Judge Tyner as assistant postmaster general, "knows more about the postal service than Tyner ever dreamed of." That is easily explained. Hatton is an editor. So is Secretary Blaine, and President Arthur is a printer. What the departments at Washington need is more editors—though we made a resolve at the beginning of the year not to accept a government office.—Norristown Herald.

A young Bohemian girl about seventeen years of age was accidentally shot last Friday at her father's home, near Olean, this county, by her lover who was showing her the action of his self-cocking revolver which he believed was unloaded. The ball went in a little above the right hip, went through the chest and was found in the arm-pit, from whence it was extracted. The wound is not fatal.—Schuyler Sun.

"Thunder!" was the remark of Ferguson, as he formed a crescent over the slippery coalhod cover. "Yes," replied a sober-faced citizen in the doorway, "more than twenty have fallen on that cover this morning, and every one of them expressed the same opinion."

A man who quit keeping a diary because he could never find anything to write in it, was the next day run over by a cart, beaten out of \$3 on a dog trade, blackguarded by a fishwife, and drawn on a jury. He will resume the diary.

"Kind words can never die." How bitterly does a man realize that terrible truth when he sees all the kindest words he ever saw in his life glaring at him from his published letters in a breach of promise suit.

The London Times says: "The American nation neither desires to sacrifice a lunatic nor to be so facile in the acceptance of counterfeit evidence of disease as to encourage wanton assassination."

Victor Hugo has never heard of Emerson. Poor Hugo! Yet Billy Emerson is the best song and dance man in this country.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

VAN WYCK, U. S. Senator, Nebraska City. ALVIN SANDERS, U. S. Senator, Omaha. T. J. MAJORS, Rep., Peru. E. K. VALENTINE, Rep., West Point.

STATE DIRECTOR: ALBIRUS NANCE, Governor, Lincoln. S. J. ALEXANDER, Secretary of State. JOHN WALLACE, Auditor, Lincoln. G. M. BARTLETT, Treasurer, Lincoln. C. J. DILLWORTH, Attorney-General. W. W. W. JONES, Supt. Public Instruction. C. J. NOBES, Warden of Penitentiary. W. W. ABBEY, Prison Inspectors. C. H. GOULD, Jailor. J. CARTER, Prison Physician. H. P. MATHEWSON, Supt. Insane Asylum.

JUDICIARY: S. Maxwell, Chief Justice. George B. Lake, Associate Judges. AMASA COBB, JUDICIAL DISTRICT. W. W. Post, Judge, York. M. B. Reese, District Attorney, Wahoo.

LAND OFFICERS: M. B. Hoxie, Register, Grand Island. Wm. Anson, Receiver, Grand Island. COUNTY DIRECTORY: J. G. Higgin, County Judge. John Stauffer, County Clerk. J. W. Early, Treasurer. Benj. Spielman, Sheriff. R. L. Kossler, Surveyor. John Wise, County Commissioner. Joseph H. H. Helitz, Coroner. J. E. Montefort Supt. of Schools. G. B. Bailey, Justices of the Peace. Charles Wake, Constable.

CITY DIRECTORY: J. R. Meagher, Mayor. H. J. Hudson, Clerk. John F. Wermuth, Treasurer. Byrd Hill, Supt. of Public Judge. L. J. Cramer, Engineer. COUNCILMEN: 1st Ward—John Rieky. G. A. Schroeder. 2d Ward—Wm. Lamb. I. Gluck. 3d Ward—J. Rasmussen. A. A. Smith.

COLUMBUS POST OFFICE. Open on Sundays from 11 A. M. to 12 M. and from 4:30 to 6 P. M. Business hours except Sunday 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Eastern mails close at 4:15 P. M. Western mails close at 4:15 P. M. Mail leaving Columbus connect with Genoa, St. Edwards, Albion, Platte Center, Humphrey, Madison and Norfolk, every day (except Sundays) at 4:35 P. M. Arrives at 10:30 P. M. For Shell Creek and Creston, on Mondays and Fridays, 7 A. M., returning at 7 P. M. For Alexandria and David City, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 7 A. M. Arrives at 12 M. For Shell Creek and Creston, on Saturdays, 7 A. M. Arrives 6 P. M. same days.

U. P. TIME TABLE. Eastward Bound. Leaves Columbus, 6:25 a. m. Passent, " 4 " 11:08 a. m. Freight, " 8 " 2:15 p. m. Freight, " 10 " 4:30 a. m. Westward Bound. Freight, No. 5, leaves at 2:00 p. m. Passent, " 3 " 4:37 p. m. Freight, " 2 " 8:30 p. m. Emigrant, " 7 " 1:30 a. m. Every day except Saturday the three lines leading to Chicago connect with U. P. trains at Omaha. On Saturdays there will be but one train a day, as shown by the following schedule: B. & M. TIME TABLE. Leaves Columbus, 6:30 A. M. Bellwood, " 7:10 " Platte Center, " 8:20 " Garrison, " 8:15 " Ulysses, " 8:15 " Staplehurst, " 9:25 " Seward, " 9:50 " Ruby, " 10:10 " Milford, " 10:30 " Genoa, " 10:55 " Emerald, " 11:18 " Arrives at Lincoln, 11:50 M. Leaves Lincoln, 12:15 P. M. and arrives in Columbus 6:35 P. M. Makes close connection at Lincoln for all points east, west and south.

O. N. & B. H. ROAD. Time Schedule No. 4. To take effect June 2, 1881. For the government and information of employees only. The Company reserves the right to vary therefrom at pleasure. Trains daily, Sundays excepted. Outward Bound. Leaves Columbus, 4:35 P. M. Norfolk, 7:30 A. M. Lost Creek 5:21 " Munson, 7:47 " Genoa, 6:16 " Bienna, 8:15 " Humphrey 8:25 " Humphrey 9:05 " Madison, 7:04 " Platte Centre 9:48 " Platte Centre 10:09 " Norfolk, 8:04 " Columbus 10:55 " ALBION BRANCH. Columbus 4:45 P. M. Albion, 7:43 A. M. Lost Creek 5:51 " St. Edwards 8:30 " Platte Center 8:42 " St. Edwards 7:30 " Lost Creek 9:59 " Albion, 7:47 " Columbus 10:45 "

1870. 1881. THE COLUMBUS JOURNAL IS CONDUCTED AS A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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We feel positive that every man can have perfect success in every case if he will only use a good common sense in applying KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, and purchase in bad cases of long standing. Read below the experience of others.

From COL. L. T. FOSTER. PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL! Youngtown, Co., May 10, 1880. Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents.—I had a very valuable horse, named "Kendall," which I prized very highly; he had a large bone spavin on one joint and a smaller one on the other. I had made him very lame; I had him under the charge of two Veterinary Surgeons which failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the Chicago Express, I determined at once to try it and got our Druggists here to send for it, they ordered three bottles; I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial, I used it according to directions and by the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame, and the lumps had entirely disappeared. I used but one bottle and the horse is now as good as from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the state. He is entirely cured. The horse was so much improved that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it. Very Respectfully, L. T. FOSTER. CHAS. E. PARKER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE; STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH. To Whom it May Concern.—In the year 1875 I treated with "Kendall's Spavin Cure," a bone spavin of several months' growth, nearly half as large as a hens egg, and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned out for a few weeks when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ting-bone was forming, I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle cured him, so that he is not lame, neither can the bone be found. Respectfully yours, P. N. GRANGER, Enosburgh Falls, Vt., Feb. 25, 79. Sworn and subscribed to before me this 25th day of Feb., A. D. 1879. JOHN G. JESSE, Justice of Peace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE! ON HUMAN FLESH it has been ascertained by repeated trials to be the very best liniment ever used for any deep seated pain of long standing, or of short duration. Also for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, FROST BITES or any bruise, cut or laceration. Some are afraid to use it on human flesh simply because it is a horse medicine, but you should remember that what is good for BEAST is good for MAN, and you know from Experience that "KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE" can be used on a child 1 year old with perfect safety. Its Effects are wonderful on human flesh and it does not blister or make a sore. Try it and be convinced.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE! Kendall's Spavin Cure is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach any deep seated pain or to remove any bone growth or any other enlargement if used for several days, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callosities, sprains, swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man, and for any lameness which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects. It is used full strength and with perfect safety on all seasons of the year. Send address for Illustrated Circular which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success or our knowledge, for best as well as man. For Sale by all Druggists. ALL DRUGGISTS have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

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Mrs. HELEN ZIMMERMAN, Toledo, O., says:—"For years I have been confined, a great part of the time to my bed, with Leucorrhoea and female weakness. I wore one of Guilmette's Kidney Pads and was cured in one month." H. B. GREEN, Wholesale Grocer, Findlay, O., writes:—"I suffered for 25 years with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, and was permanently cured by wearing one of Prof. Guilmette's Kidney Pads."

B. F. KRIPPING, M. D., Druggist, Logansport, Ind., when sending in an order for one of the first ones we had and I received more benefit from it than anything I ever used. In fact the Pads give better general satisfaction than any Kidney remedy we ever sold." FAY & SMOOKER, Druggists, Hannibal, Mo., writes:—"We are working up a lively trade in your Pads, and are hearing of good results from them every day."

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